





For County Judge,  
SAMUEL P. GIBBS.  
For County Clerk,  
GEORGE P. HARDY.  
For County Treasurer,  
GEORGE M. WOOD.  
For Superintendent of Schools,  
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

## OHIO.

The result of the election in Ohio yesterday will not be much of a surprise to the majority of Republicans throughout the country. The Democratic gains, which have been sufficient to give the state to that party by a large majority, simply indicate that the Republicans who were disappointed with the policy of the administration refrained from voting, and the President can scarcely fail to recognize in this action of his own friends and neighbors an indication that his efforts at "reconciliation" have not commended themselves to his friends so much as they have to his enemies. If the result of this election shall be to cause the President to abandon a policy which seems to have for its chief feature the ignoring of his own party friends and the selection of his late opponents and villains as his most trusted counselors and advisers—if the lesson be properly heeded in this regard, it will be a salutary one, dear though it is. The *Globe Democrat* well says:

A Democratic victory in a Republican State can be interpreted only as a rebuke to the mistaken policy of a Republican Administration. A policy which commenced by ignoring representative Republicans in the selection of a Cabinet, and which proceeded, step by step, in the direction of party obliteration until it "swept aside and trampled on the rights" could expect no other reward than that which it received yesterday. We are not disappointed, however much we may be chagrined, at the figures which came at us. They tell a story which has been familiar to observing men from the beginning—that every important act of the President has tended to weaken the Republican party and to strengthen the Democratic party. The latter have had such complete possession of him that they have not allowed him to see his mistakes or to correct them, and this is the first opportunity he has had to hear the real voice of the people. Republicanism is not defeated in Ohio, but the President's efforts to paralyze the party which elected him have produced their expected result.

"THE OHIO DEMOCRATS ARE 'RECONCILED'."

"THE POLICY" was endorsed by the Ohio republican convention, and laid on the table by the Iowa convention. The sequel came out yesterday.

Not a word of comment does the Springfield Journal have today concerning the Ohio election. Its editor writes P. M. after his name.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, which brilliant event took place October 9, 1871. The Chicago papers of yesterday indulge in pardonable jubilation over the splendors of rebuilt Chicago.

We have received the initial number of the *Illinois State Gazette*, a new weekly paper published at Springfield by D. W. Lusk, state printer. The paper is a model of typography, and contains 16 pages of four columns each—rather a novelty in the way of a newspaper. The *Gazette* is to be Republican in politics, but while it gives a warm and hearty endorsement to the southern policy of the president, it devotes nearly an entire page to short sniffs in the nature of slurs at that high official. The editor evidently does not love Mr. Hayes, but is very unanimous in his support of Gov. Cullem and the state house appropriation.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, announces that he will not be present at the extra session of Congress. This will still further reduce the monger Republican majority in that body, and render more precarious and uncertain than ever the republican control of the senate. With Morton on a sick bed, Spencer off on a wedding tour with his new wife, Patterson detained in South Carolina by a "chivalrous" Democratic indictment that was procured and is prosecuted for that purpose—the capture of the senate by the confederates becomes a contingency that is altogether likely to prove a reality. There is one consolation about it, however. When the democrats gain the ascendancy in the senate, then may we confidently look for "the era of reconciliation."

Blankets and Flannels, bought in large quantities of the manufacturer, and which we will sell very cheap. Sept. 27—J&W Liss & Son, Inc.

## GENERAL GRANT.

Why 150,000 Tennessee Laborers Gave Half a Day in Honor of America.

Gen. J. Jennings, in his dispatches from London to the New York World, gives a very interesting account of the reception General Grant got from the English workmen. It must be remembered that Jennings is an Englishman, and while managing editor of the New York Times his prejudices in favor of his native country were frequently observed. What he says of the matter can, therefore, be relied on. The following are extracts from his dispatch letter:

"When General Grant was in London he was not a little impressed with the warmth of the reception he everywhere received. I ventured, however, to predict to him that the greeting he had met with from what was called 'society' would be nothing to which he would get when he came into contact with the people, and the events of the past week must have satisfied him of the justice of that remark."

"He has been in the North, at Shields, Newcastle and other places, and perhaps there is no public man in England at this moment who would have been welcomed with such enthusiasm. Workmen have turned out by tens of thousands to see and cheer him. On the Tyne all the vessels were dressed with flags, and 150,000 men voluntarily lost half a day's work for the sake of welcoming the ex-president of the United States. Well might General Grant refer to this as a 'fair circumstance of no ordinary interest.' He unquestionably sees that these immense gatherings are brought together by a deeper feeling than that of mere idle curiosity. The public are not slow to do honor to his personal merits, but such displays as those which have taken place in the North carry a political significance with them. There the influences of 'society' are not felt. There is no jealousy or distrust of America; no feeling of apprehension lest her example should produce sweeping changes in the public affairs of England. The word 'republic' is so far from being appalling to these workmen of the North that they turn out in a body to cheer the representative of the greatest republic in the world. There are many that believe England would soon decay if her form of government underwent any substantial change. The hard-headed workmen of the North entertain no such opinion. They don't think that General Grant represents a failure. They are not at all afraid of the 'example' which his country is presenting to the world. They believe that it is quite as well to be ruled by a man of his sort as by a man like, for example, the Prince of Wales. Perhaps these opinions may be very shocking, but you may depend upon it they are on the increase among the workmen of England. You do not see much of their newspapers, or have any opportunity of knowing what they are thinking or talking about."

## LABOR AND LABORERS.

(From the Illinois State Gazette.)

Many years ago there was established at Union Village, Ohio, a community of Shakers, in which all things were held in common, and all of its members were laborers for the common good. It was soon found that all could not profitably plow, or reap, or dig, or delve, or work at strictly manual labor. The common good required that some should do head work—keep books of accounts, attend the sick as physicians, deal out goods, buy and sell, and do numerous other acts which were not strictly manual labor; and one acted as general manager—as a common head for the whole community. This manager was one Nathan Sharp. After twenty years, Nathan—who was treasurer and held the purse—departed from the community with twenty thousand dollars in his pocket, having charged the community one thousand dollars per year for his services. The brethren brought suit in the courts for this money; but the courts decided that Sharp had been a laborer among the others; that his services had been worth one thousand dollars per year; that he, as superintendent, had properly charged himself with the money on the community's books, and that the laborer was worthy of his hire. So he was adjudged to keep the money, though he had never done a stroke of work with his hands.

This community of shakers was a type of all communities. In no community can all profitably work at manual labor; but in all nations, states, counties, cities or smaller communities, all who do anything for the common good are laborers. And this is a truism which ought to be too well understood to need illustration, but unfortunately it is not, and even with thousands who ought to know better, it is held that only such as labor with their hands, and in the employ of others, are "inhering men."

## A WILD TEXAN.

(Dallas Tex. Herald.)

He was a wild Texan, just from the frontier, and had boarded the train at Fort Worth for Dallas. It was his first ride on the "Kers," and as the conductor reached in his hip-pocket for his punch, the sharp eye of the Texan caught a glimpse of the polished handle, and quick as thought he leveled a nifty six on that conductor, saying, "Put 'er up, or I'll put daylight through you. No man can get the drop on me."

As my wife at the window one beautiful day, stood watching a man with a monkey, a cat came along with a brood of boys who were driving a stout little donkey. To my wife then I spoke, by way of a joke, "There's a relation of yours in that carriage." To which she replied, when the monkey also spoke, "Ah, yes! a relation by marriage."

## THE RED EAR OF CORN.

One still October morning,  
A long, long time ago,  
'Twas in the whispering cornfield  
I met sweet Jennie Howe.

The golden ears were peeping  
Through the husks, to see  
A bashful lad in trouble,  
And Jennie watching me.

I ran and carried Jennie  
A bright red ear of corn,  
And then the crimson blushes  
On her soft cheeks were born.

We ran across the meadow  
With hearts blithely of bliss;  
Jennie kept the ear of corn—  
I kept the cornfield kiss.

This still October morning  
I kneel up on the ground  
Where, in my happy boyhood,  
The ear of corn I found.

Now, through the frosty meadow,  
Through the husks I feel that kiss  
Of fifty years ago.

## LOST—A GRIP SACK.

Rev. S. MacBarnay, the new preacher, at Stepp's Chapel, has been stationed the past year at Tuscola, and the vicar of the *Review* at that town tells the following good story about him, in the last issue of his paper:

One of those rare coincidences which happen at some period in every man's life, started Rev. S. MacBarnay to the annual conference on the same train that Col. H. C. Moore had provided for excursionists. Brother MacBarnay had provided himself with a new satchel, the color of red morocco, and in that satchel or grip sack, he had packed the necessary amount of clean linen, several copies of the *Review* which contained flattering notices of his pastorate here, and the year's collection of sermons which he expected to swap with some of the other rural brethren at Conference.

The coincidence was, that Mrs. Beach, proprietor of Tuscola's leading hotel, should also go upon the same train, provided with the same kind of a red morocco satchel. Brother MacBarnay enjoyed the scenery and the whirl of the cars as far as Atwood. Then he thought he would smoke. Then he grasped his red morocco grip sack and went to the smoking car. Then he drove his dexter digits into his red morocco grip sack for his cigars, and didn't find any. Then he prodded the internal arrangement of the grip sack with his sinister paw, and brought out a—nightgown! Then Brother MacBarnay blushed. Then he cautiously reconsidered the grip sack, and, to his utter amazement, it was filled with other things pertaining to femininity. Brother MacBarnay raised a cry of alarm. "Somebody has stolen my carpet sack!" he ejaculated, and Col. Moore came to his aid. "Let's search the cars," said the Colonel, and upon that mission the two excited gentlemen started out. At last, after exploring every nook and corner of five coaches, Brother MacBarnay's grip sack was found growing under a pile of carpet satchels in the baggage car. Brother MacBarnay was happy, but Col. Moore gave him this parting shot at Decatur:

"Say, Mac, it was all right for you to try to get away with Mrs. Beach's satchel, but what in the world could you have done with all these old notions?"

## THE NEW STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The question which we mooted the other day as to whether the election this fall is a general one is being discussed by several papers in regard to the vote upon the appropriation for the new state house. The constitution says that only the sum of \$3,500,000 shall be expended upon the new state house, without the assent of the people given at a general election. Secretary Hawley holds that the pending election will be a general, but not a state election, and that no registry is required. How the distinction is to be made it is difficult to see. To secure every county chooses officers, but they do not all choose the same ones. In view of the fact that the appropriation of over half a million dollars must turn upon this question, it would be well for the attorney general to state officially his views upon the subject. The *Galesburg Register* is of the opinion, however, that it need make but little difference whether or not the appropriation can be constitutionally voted at this time. It advises its readers to vote against the appropriation as the best and surest way of disposing of all the questions.—*Peoria Transcript*.

## A Brave Dog's Days Ended.

The following is the record of a brave dog that lately perished: In 1862 a man with delirium tremens jumped overboard from the schooner *Hero*, on a voyage to Labrador. The dog bounded over the taffrail, and, for half an hour, held to the man, with his teeth fastened in the collar of his woollen shirt. The delay was occasioned by the capsizing of the first boat that was lowered. In 1864 the dog saved a baby that had fallen through a sewer hole in a wharf at Catalina, N. P. He jumped through the hole, and was too large to swim between the posts of the wharf, but he held the baby's head out of the water, and swam briskly in every direction in search of an opening. In 1869 he saved the life of a Swedish sailor, who, while drunk, walked into the land wash at Bonaville, N. P. Between 1870 and 1873 Bill saved three children and one grown boy. Thereoforth his strength failed, and all his fangs fell out one by one, until last winter he had not one left. He was a huge genuine Newfoundland.

Mr. Evans expresses the opinion that it would be a good idea for the President to visit the West on a speaking tour. We hope he won't come to Illinois. That State is still Republican, and we should not like to see it turned over to the Democracy.—*Globe-Democrat*.

## TELEGRAPHIC OHIO.

Gives the Policy a Black Eye.

By going Democratic by a Round Majority.

IOWA REPUBLICANS

Maintain their Good Name,

And Roll up a Majority of 30,000.

Special to Daily Republican.

COLUMBUS, O., 2:30 P. M.—The Democratic State ticket is elected by about 20,000 majority. The Democrats probably have a majority in the General Assembly.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—10:30 p. m.—Boadle, the Columbus correspondent of the *Gazette*, has just telegraphed, giving the state to Bishop, the democratic candidate for governor, by 25,000. This, although coming from a reliable standpoint, seems too large, and is based on an estimate that 103 wards and townships give a net democratic gain of 1,381. The *Enquirer* telegraphs its friends that the whole democratic state ticket is elected; that the democrats have the legislature, and elect all the tickets in this county but treasurer. The workingmen polled a large vote in Cincinnati, carrying so far as heard from at present writing, the 7th, 11th and 13th German wards. Their strength developed among the German population, which has of late years voted with the republicans. Democrats, many of them at the last moment, were whipped into the party traces. There was also a large stay at home vote, made up mostly of apathetic republicans. Many republicans scratched Woss on account of his temperance record, and voted for Bond, Workingman. The last legislature had a republican majority of seventeen on joint ballot. The indications at this hour give the democrats the election of the entire legislative ticket in the county, which, leaving the rest of the state as two years ago, will give a democratic majority in both houses. A heavy rain began falling at 9 o'clock, and enthusiasm is dead upon the streets. Newspaper offices are crowded, however.

MIDNIGHT.  
Republicans generally have given it up, and have gone home. Nineteen precincts in this county, out of 147, gives Bishop 1,671, West 1,323, Bond 1,066. In this proportion Bishop will carry the county by 2,900. The *Gazette* concedes the State Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000, and that the legislature is Democratic, which means a United States Senator, Democratic, instead of Stanley Matthews. The Democratic county delegation, gained several representatives in the northern part of the State. The *Gazette* editor says that the Democratic legislative gains can not be overdone. The county vote is very slow and complicated. It will be morning before all footings are made. The Workingmen's vote in the county will be about 10,000, or more than one-fourth the whole vote, and may exceed the Republican vote. The Republicans lay their defeat to the Workingmen's vote and stay-at-home element. The *Commercial*, more sanguine than the *Gazette*, concedes the State Democratic by from 3,000 to 10,000.

DES MOINES, IA., Oct. 9, midnight.—Returns of the election come in very slowly. Not a single precinct of the (Polk) county has yet been heard from complete, and only about a dozen from other parts of the state. Cherokee county is reported 300 republican; Adair, 350; Mahaska, 450; Monona, 100; Cass, 800; and it looks as if Dallas county gives 1,200. These are all pluralities for John H. Gear for governor over John R. Irish, Dem. Daniel P. Stubbs, Independent, has received a very heavy vote, and Elias Jessup, Prohibition, a large vote in a few localities. The total vote in the ten precincts fully heard from is: Gear, 1,316; Irish, 585; Stubbs, 330; Jessup, 302; Gear over Irish, 731. In 1875 Gov. Kirkwood had in the same precincts 1,546, against 602 for Shepherd L. Mear. Gear's majority over Irish is estimated at 25,000. Stubbs' total vote estimated at 30,000. The legislature will doubtless be republican, although there are very few reports upon the legislative ticket. Lafayette Young is re-elected senator from Cass district, and J. J. Russell is chosen from the Fort Dodge district. It looks a little as if Edwards (Dem.) is elected in the Grinnell district. Owing to a division in the republican ranks, Thos. Hanna is elected senator from Muscatine. Two republicans are elected to the house from Mahaska county, one from Cass county, one from Jefferson and one from Muscatine. One democrat is elected in Boone, and one supposed to be in Muscatine.

Goods of the Season.—In Lowell, Hartford, Glen Echo, and other superior makes of Ingrains, and English, French and American, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, just received at  
LINN & SON, G.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE CAMP ON EAGLE CREEK, M. T. October 5 1877.—Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding department of Dakota:  
Dear General: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces, under Joseph, surrendered at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the 21 Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th. Can not supply be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is much trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

I remain, General, yours, very truly,  
(Signed) NELSON A. MITCHELL,  
Col. and Brv. Maj., U. S. A. Com'g.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Workingmen's State Convention was held to-day, George Blair presiding. The platform favors the redemption of national bank notes, declares labor has a right to an equal share of the wealth it creates, favors the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics by State and national governments and the abolishment of the contract system in prisons, declares that railroads be under control of the State through which they pass, proposes an increase of the standing army, opposes centralization, and favors the prosecution of necessary public works.

Rained by Draw-Poker.

Among the ex-senators to whom Tweed says he paid money, Wm. M. Graham figures prominently. Graham was a democrat for the Orange-Sullivan district. He was the president of a national bank at Middletown, N. Y., and was supposed by his neighbors to be a respectable and honest man. If he was he underwent a great change soon after reaching Albany. The temptations of the gaming table proved too much for him, and he was soon heavily involved by reason of his losses at draw poker. Tweed disposes of Graham as one to whom he "paid money all the time"—which is probably the exact truth. Graham passed for a rich man, but he was always broke. He gave his due bills every night, and within a day or two he always took them up. The presumption is that he had seen Tweed in the interval. But when that same source of supplies was out off, and Graham's term in the senate had expired, the vicious habits to which he had given himself up could not be thrown off, and Graham stole large sums from the bank of which he was president, and gambled the money away in New York. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. Last summer he was pardoned out and returned to his home in Middletown. He is one of the implicated senators who will not question the general accuracy of Tweed's statement.

VERY SENSIBLE IN FREDERICK.

Hon. Fred. Douglass is reported to have used the following words of solid sense about his race, and the efforts of the whites to assist his people:  
The very best thing the white people can do for us is to stop doing for us, and leave us to do for ourselves. I have told the politicians so everywhere. They have done so much for us that they have nearly undone us. If we can't live honestly by our own labor, then we ought to die. The question with us is, will we work as hard for ourselves as we once did for our masters? If we don't we will go to the wall, for liberty is as essentially a state of hard work as slavery is of disgraceful sloth. It is only by hard labor that we can ever catch up with the white race, and by imitating their virtues instead of their vices. Emigration is a delusion and a sham. The white race is everywhere on the face of the globe, and we could not get away from them if we would.

Organs to rent, by C. B. Prescott Office at Hand's book store, first door west of the post office.  
June 30—dtf.

New Advertisements.  
NEW LINE!  
Decatur, Mattoon & Southern RAILROAD.

Through Trains  
Decatur & Mattoon  
Without Change of Cars.

TIME TABLE  
In Effect Sunday, September 30th, 1877.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
Pass. & F. Tr.	STATIONS.	Pass. & F. Tr.	STATIONS.
2:40 P. M.	Decatur, Mattoon, At.	12:00 P. M.	Decatur, Mattoon, At.
2:55 "	" "	12:15 "	" "
3:10 "	" "	12:30 "	" "
3:25 "	" "	12:45 "	" "
3:40 "	" "	1:00 "	" "
3:55 "	" "	1:15 "	" "
4:10 "	" "	1:30 "	" "
4:25 "	" "	1:45 "	" "
4:40 "	" "	2:00 "	" "
4:55 "	" "	2:15 "	" "
5:10 "	" "	2:30 "	" "
5:25 "	" "	2:45 "	" "
5:40 "	" "	3:00 "	" "
5:55 "	" "	3:15 "	" "
6:10 P. M.	At. Decatur, Lv.	3:30 A. M.	At. Decatur, Lv.

For Tickets or Freight Business, Make Application  
At DECATUR, to Agent Thos. Central R. R. At MATTOON, to Agent Thos. Central R. R. At AT. DECATUR, to Agent Thos. Central R. R. Oct. 9—dtf

## HAYS &amp; BARTHOLOMEW'S ONE-PRICE CASH DRY GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES! LOW PRICES!

All the New Novelties in Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions. An immense stock of Table Linens, Crashes and all Housekeeping Goods.

The best stock of Cassimeres, Water-Proofs, plain and rough Beaver Cloakings, we ever had.

The most complete lines of Cloaks, Shawls and Felt Skirts, ever in our House.

Black Alpaca and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, and Black and Colored Silks, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN IN DECATUR.

Plain and Plaid Flannels, Blankets, and Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, down to the bottom; Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Hoopskirts—well, we have got everything, nice and cheap. Come and see. Decatur, Ill., Oct. 3, 1877—J&W

GO AND SEE  
S. EINSTEIN'S  
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER  
DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

20 yards Brown Muslin.....\$1 00  
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin..... 1 00  
16 " Best Dark Calico..... 1 00  
12 " Good Cotton Flannel..... 1 00

Also, a full line of BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, plain and fancy DRESS GOODS, and Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.  
S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sept. 10, 1877—J&W

Found at Last! H. Mueller & Co.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
The Protection of HAIR (COAL) BARK—BURNERS, VIE, ETC.

CROWN JEWEL!  
Also, the—  
GOOD RECORD,  
which is an excellent stove, and at very low prices.

For Soft Coal, call and see the—  
Crown Diamond  
REVOLUTION ROTARY.

Also, a full assortment of all kinds of  
COAL AND WOOD STOVES.  
Hardware,  
Tinware,  
Etc., Etc.,  
Cheap for Cash.

R. C. CROCKER  
No. 9 Water-St.  
Sept. 16, 1877—J&W

Garland  
1877.

ARGAND  
1877.

IF YOU INTEND, OR IF YOU DON'T INTEND TO BUY A

BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL,  
Come in and Warm Yourself

by either the "Garland" or Argand," and see with how little additional expense you can heat your house with one of THESE STOVES, instead of the old style soft coal or wood burner.

Sept. 18, 1877—J&W

MOREHOUSE & WELLS.







